C. A.   4

Effect of the oxidation products of the electrolysis of sodium chloride with a mercury cathode on the potentials of mercury-sodium amalgams. N. N. Drozin and T. S. Filippov. Zhur. Priklad. Khim. (J. Applied Chem.) 21, 620-6(1948).--In a soln. of NaCl, 300 g./l., the change of the potential φ of a dropping-Na-amalgam electrode produced by the presence of Cl₂ (up to 1.3 g./l.) in the soln. does not exceed 0.02 v.; the effect of Cl₂ increases with decreasing Na content of the amalgam (0.10-0.02%). In a short-circuited Na-amalgam/NaCl soln. C (graphite) cell, or in electrolysis with an external source, the initial current intensity at equal φ of the amalgam is greater in the presence of Cl₂ or of NaOCl in the soln., and increases with the content of depolarizer; on the other hand, φ of the amalgam falls towards the end more strongly the higher is the content of depolarizer. The depolarization Δφ (difference of φ of the amalgam without and with depolarizer) increases sharply with decreasing current intensity; the depolarizing activity increases in the order Cl₂, NaKCl, NaOCl + Cl₂. The effects of the depolarizers on the potential of the graphite electrode show the same behavior, and Δφ is approx. of the same order. The electrochem. soln. of concd. amalgam in the short-circuited cell is limited by processes taking place on the graphite electrode. The rate of the electrochem. soln. in the presence of Cl₂ or Cl₂ + NaOCl is strongly increased by stirring; with NaOCl and alkali stirring is without effect.   N. Thon

The effect of additions to brine and mercury of the process of electrolysis ... mercury cathode ... on the work of the ... U.S.S.R., 1948, 21, 630—643].— Current losses in the electrolysis of brine are related to depolarisation processes at the ... methods, but not to evolution of H_2. These losses are 3.8% ... products forming at the anode are excluded from the cathode ... and when the Hg contains Cu and Fe as impurities, and are then due to formation of local micro-cells. The shape of the back e.m.f. ... curves obtained when the current is interrupted depends on the velocities of electrochemical and chemical dissolution of amalgam in the electrolyte.

R. Truscott.

DROZIN N. N.,

FA 172119

USSR/Chemistry - Hydrogen Peroxide   Jan 51

"Question of the Electrochemical Method of Producing
Sodium Perborate," N. N. Drozin

"Zhur Prik Khim" Vol XXIV, No 1, pp 86-92

Studied decompn of hydrogen peroxide (bound in sodium
perborate and free) in electrolysis of borax and soda
soln. Decompn rate directly proportional to total
concn of peroxide, which is increased by KF, potassium
sulfate, boric acid, sodium bicarbonate, monosodium
salt of phosphoric acid, LiCl, and borax admixt.
Action of admixt depends on stage of electrolysis.

172T19

N.N. DROZIN

USSR/Chemistry - Entropy, Alkali Metal Compounds   Oct. 52

"The Calculation of the Entropy of Inorganic Compoinds," All-Union Inst. of Soda Industry.

Zhur Prik Khim, Vol 25, No. 10, pp 1109-1111

When similar compds of the first 2 groups in the periodic system are arranged in order of increasing mol wts, the entropy of each compd is equal to half the sum of the entropies of its neighbors. On the basis of this rule, the possibility of calcg the entropy for a series of compds is demonstrated.

263 T 53

hemical methods for the synthesis of sodium perborate.
N. Drozin. *J. Appl. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 25, 1391-5
(1952).—Na₂B₄O₇.10H₂O and a soln. of technical Na₂CO₃
were mixed with 1.5% H₂O₂ in the presence of ZnSO₄. The
suspension was stirred with a wooden stirrer at 10°. The
several min. the ppt. of NaBO₂.H₂O₂.3H₂O began to sep.
Before completion of the reaction, satd. NaCl was added
to the reaction mixt., which had been cooled to 6° for more
complete pptn. of the Na perborate. The ppt. was filtered,
centrifuged, and dried in an air stream at 40-50°. The
addn. of ZnSO₄ promotes an increased utilization of H₂O₂
and borax.
                        Herbert Liebeskind

DROZIN, N. N.

Category: USSR / Physical Chemistry.
Thermodynamics. Thermochemistry. Equilibrium Physico-
chemical analysis. Phase transitions.   B-8

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur-Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 29868
Orig Pub: Tr. Vses. in-ta sod. prom-sti, 1956, 9, 132-134
Author : Drozin N. N.
Inst   : All-Union Institute of the Soda Industry
Title   : Entropy of Some Inorganic Compounds

Abstract: The author calculates the entropy of some sulfides of mono- and
divalent metals, according to a formula proposed by him: $S = k + k_1 N$, wherein S -- entropy, k and k_1 -- constants, N -- number of
neutrons in the molecule.

Card   : 1/1   -9-

BORYACHEK, A.F.; DROZIN, N.N.; ZUBAKHINA, Z.K.; KUTSYNA, M.I.

The solubility isotherm in the system Na_2CO_3 -- $NaHCO_3$ --Na_2SO_4 -- H_2O
at $100°$. Zhur.neorg.khim. 2 no.7:1655-1657 Jl '57.   (MIRA 10:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut osnovnoy khimii.
        (Curves, Isothermic) (Solubility) (Systems (Chemistry))

DROZIN, N.N.; VODOLAZHENKO, N.I.

Conversions of calcium sulfate semihydrate to dihydrate in the distillation liquid of soda manufacture. Zhur. prikl. khim. 31 no.7:995-1001 Jl '58.
(MIRA 11:9)
(Calcium sulfate)   (Soda industry)

OVECHKIN, Ye.K.; DROZIN, N.N.; KUTSYNA, M.I.; NOVIKOVA, Ye.F.

Solubility of gypsum in a distilled liquor from the soda production. Zhur.prikl.khim. 33 no.4:788-796 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Gypsum)   (Soda industry)

DROZIN, N.N.; OVECHKIN, Ye.K.; NOVIKOVA, Ye.F.; KUTSYNA, M.I.

Causes of the incrustation of indirect saturator walls with calcium sulfate deposits. Koks i khim. no.12:32-36 '60.   (MIRA 13:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut osnovnoy khimii.
   (Coke industry—By-products)   (Ammonia)

OVECHKIN, Ye.K.; DROZIN, N.N.; KUTSYNA, M.I.; SHESTAKOVA, L.A.;
      GERASIMENKO, Ye.I.; Prinimali uchastiye: YEREMEYEV, V.S.;
      KATERINCHENKO, V.A.; VORONINA, L.A.

Scale formation in distillation columns of the soda manufacture.
Zhur.prikl.khim. 34 no.9:1987-1995 S '61.   (MIRA 14:9)
                  (Distillation apparatus)

DROZIN, N.N.

Application of Berthelot's principle in calculating standard
entropies of solid inorganic compounds. Zhur.fiz.khim. 35
no.8:1789-1793 Ag '61.   (MIRA 14:8)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut osnovnoy khimii,
Khar'kov.
                    (Solids) (Entropy)

S/076/61/035/011/003/013
B107/B110

AUTHOR: Drozin, N. N.

TITLE: Calculation of high-temperature entropies of crystalline
               compounds

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 35, no. 11, 1961, 2472 - 2474

TEXT: The author gives a method of calculating the high-temperature
entropy of diatomic and triatomic crystalline compounds, as well as of
carbonates, sulfates, nitrates, and silicates of bivalent metals. For a
number of compounds the method according to N. A. Landiya (Ref. 1: Zh.
fiz. khimii, 25, 927, 1951) produces great deviations from experimental
values. The calculation starts from the formula: $S = 3R \cdot \ln(\frac{T}{\theta}) + 4R$,
where T is the temperature for which the entropy is calculated, $\theta = h\nu/k$
is the characteristic temperature, h Planck's constant, ν the oscillation
frequency, k the Boltzmann constant. For calculating the high-temperature
entropy from the standard entropy, θ is assumed to remain constant. The
entropy for a gram-atom at $298°$ and at $T°K$ is:

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Calculation of high-temperature...   S/076/61/035/011/003/013
                                           B107/B110

$S_{298} = 3R \ln\left(\frac{298}{\theta}\right) + 4R$; $S_T = 3R \ln\left(\frac{T}{\theta}\right) + 4R$. The entropy increase per
gram-atom is therefore: $\Delta S = 3R \ln\frac{T}{298}$. This results from

$\Delta S = \int_{298}^{T} \frac{3R dT}{T}$, as may easily be shown. On the other hand, ΔS is given by   ✓

$\Delta S = \int_{298}^{T} \frac{C_p dT}{T}$. Thus, C_p equals 3R (Dulong and Petit's law). The entropies
calculated according to the above formula were compared with experimental
values taken from the following publications: K. K. Kelley (Ref. 2, see
below), O. Kubashevskiy and E. Evans (Ref. 3: Termokhimiya v metallurgii
(Thermochemistry in metallurgy), Izd. inostr. lit., M., 1954). The mean
deviation for 28 diatomic compounds was 3.8% at 500°K, for 19 diatomic
compounds 2.5% at 1000°K; similarly, for 24 triatomic compounds 2.5% at
500°K, and for 13 triatomic compounds 2.4% at 1000°K. For polyatomic
substances, deviations result which are about equal for carbonates,
sulfates, nitrates, and silicates of bivalent metals. As a calculation
method for intermetallic compounds and carbides it is proposed to

Card 2/3

Calculation of high-temperature...   S/076/61/035/011/003/013
                                            B107/B110

multiply the entropy increase per element by the number of gram-atoms in the compound, and to add up the values obtained. Further data on the accuracy of the calculation method are given by stating the mean deviation for a number of not accurately described compounds. There are 3 references: 2 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: K. K. Kelley, Contributions to the data on theoretical metallurgy. X High-temperature heat-content, heat capacity and Entropy Data for Inorganic compounds. Washington, 1949.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut osnovnoy
              khimii (Khar'kov Scientific Research Institute of
              Fundamental Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: March 10, 1960

Card 3/3

DROZIN, N.N.

Entropy of ions in crystals. Zhur. fiz. khim. 36 no.1:207-
209 Ja '62.   (MIRA 16:8)

(Ionic crystals)   (Entropy)

L 12703-63   EPF(c)/EWT(m)/EDS   Pr-4   Wh/Jw
            AP3002931   S/0076/63/037/006/1292/1296

AUTHOR: Drozin, N. N.   56

TITLE: Temperature changes of entropy of inorganic solids

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 37, no. 6, 1963, 1292-1296

TOPIC TAGS: entropy, inorganic solids, temperature dependence, complex chemical compound

ABSTRACT: Approximate methods for calculating the high temperature of inorganic solids have been proposed either from their heart capacities and entropies at 298K or on the basis of the additivity of entropy increments with respect to temperature for complex chemical compounds. The first method can be recommended for compounds containing up to 5 atoms per molecule and the second from 5 to 20 atoms in the molecule. Orig. art. has: 10 equations and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut osnovnoy khimii (Scientific Research Institute of Basic Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: 21May62   DATE ACQ: 16Jul63   ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: 00   NO REF SOV: 004   OTHER: 001
Card, 1/1

DROZIN, N.N.

Application of Berthelot's principle for calculating the standard entropies of solid inorganic compounds. Zhur.fiz.khim. 38 no.11: 2551-2557 N '64.   (MIRA 18:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut osnovnoy khimii, Khar'kov.

L 3190-66   EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b)   IJP(c)   JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP5016743   UR/0286/65/000/010/0069/0069
                                               669.231.48

AUTHOR: Amaryan, A. P.; Bazilevskiy, V. M.; Drozlovskiy, E. Ye.

TITLE: Method of extracting precious metals such as platinum, from alumina-base
materials and waste products. Class 40, No. 171116

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 10, 1965, 69

TOPIC TAGS: precious metal, platinum, platinum group metal, metal extraction

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a method of extracting precious metals,
such as platinum, from alumina-base materials and spent catalysts. To increase the
yield, platinum is extracted from the melt of alumina-platinum catalyst and cryolite
by molten aluminum.   [ND]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 17Apr64   ENCL: 00   SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 000   OTHER: 000   ATD PRESS: 4038

Card 1/1

CHOCHIA, N.G.; GALERKINA, S.G.; DROZNES, M.A.; ZAKHAROV, Yu.F.; KROKHIN,
    I.P.; KUZIN, I.L.; LAZUKOV, G.I.

   Geology of the Mushi Urals. Trudy VNIGRI . no.186:152-175 '61.
                                                   (MIRA 15:3)
                      (Ural Mountains—Geology)

DROZDES, I.M.

Canning factories of the Odessa Economic Region improved their
work.Kons. i ov. prom. 13 no.11:3-4 N '58.   (MIRA 11:11)

1. Odesskiy sovnarkhos.
            (Odessa Province--Canning industry)

LAZAREV, S.V.; BORODAVKIN, A.N.; DROZNIN, E.A.

Some problems of work organization at the Dzerzhinskii and
Zaporozhstal' metallurgical plants. Stal' 23 no.2:172-173
F '63.   (MIRA 16:2)
     (Dneprodzerzhinsk—Iron and steel plants—Management)
       (Zaporozh'ye—Iron and steel plants—Management)

LAZAREV, S.V.; BORODAVKIN, A.N.; DROZNIN, Ye.A.

Potentialities of cost reduction of the production of metallurgical
plants. Stal' 22 no.12:1124-1128 D '62.   (MIRA 15:12)
           (Iron industry—Costs) (Steel industry—Costs)

GRIN', Yu.T.; DROZOV, S.I.; ZARETSKIY, D.F.

Green's function for odd nuclei. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 38
no.1:222-228 Jan '60.   (MIRA 14:9)
            (Potential, Theory of) (Nuclei, Atomic)

SMEKHOV, Ye. M., prof.; BULACH, M.Kh., kand. geol.-mineral. nauk;
ROMM, Ye.S.; GORYUNOV, I.I.; GMID, L.P.; GROMOV, V.K.;
DOROFEYEVA, T.V.; KNORING, L.D.; KALACHEVA, V.N.; TATARINOV,
I.V.; KLEYNOGOV, Yu.F.; KAPLAN, M.Ye.; ZVONITSKAYA, I.V.;
MAZURKEVICH, Z.I.; DRRYABINA, N.N.; RUSAKOVA, L.Ya., vedushchiy
red.; BARANOVA, L.G., tekhn. red.

[Methodological text on the study of the fracturing of rocks
and fractured oil and gas reservoirs]. Metodicheskoe posobie
po izucheniiu treshchinovatosti gornykh porod i treshchinnykh
kollektorov nefti i gaza. Leningrad, Gostoptekhizdat, 1962.
76 p. (Leningrad. Vsesoiuznyi neftianoi nauchno-issledovatel'-
skii geologorazvedochnyi institut. Trudy, no.201).
                                        (MIRA 16:4)
        (Joints(Geology))   (Oil sands)

DRS, Ladislav (Praha)

Central axonometry in an n-dimensional space. Cas pro pest mat 85
no.3:274-290 Ag '60.   (EEAI 10:1)
          (Hyperspace)   (Axonometric projection)

DRS, Ladislav (Na bojisti 3, Praha 2)

The problem of basic proposal of central axonometry. Mat fyz cas SAV 12 no.1:23-27 '62.

1. Katedra matematiky Stavebni fakulty, Ceske vysoke uceni technicke, Praha.

DRS, Ladislav

       Conjugate prespectives. Cas pro pest mat 90 no.1:43-49 F '65.

       1. Czech Higher School of Technology, Prague 2, Na bojisti 3.
       Submitted September 11, 1963.

DRSKA, LADISLAV

Zaklady nukleonik:. /Vyd. 1./ Praha, Statni pedagogicke nakl., 1952. Vol. 1 (Ucebni texty vysokych skol) /Elements of nucleonics./ Diagrs., tables.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, vol.3, no.2, Library of Cong., Feb. 1954, Uncl.

DRSKA, LADISLAV

"Priklady z jaderne fysiky (Vyd, 1.) Praha Statni pedagogicke nakl., 1957
33p. (Ucebni texty vysokych skol) (Problems of nuclear physics; a university
textbook. 1st ed. bibl., tables)"

P. 33 (Praha, Czechoslovakia)

Monthly Index of East Euro pean Accession (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 7, July 1958

21(1, 7, 8)   PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION   CZECH/2412

Drska, Ladislav, Engineer, Bohdan Klimes, Doctor, and Josef B. Slavik,
    Engineer, Doctor, Professor

Zaklady atomove fysiky (Fundamentals of Atomic Physics) Praha, Nakladitelstvi
    Ceskoslovenske Akademie Ved, 1958. 614 p. Errata slip inserted. 3,550
    copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Ceskoslovenska Akademie Ved. Sekce matematicko-fysikalni.

Scientific Reviewer: Bohumil Kvasil, Engineer, Doctor, Docent; Scientific
    Ed.: Jaroslav Pernegr, Doctor; Ed.: Antonin Burda.

PURPOSE: This book is intended as a textbook for students of higher educational
    institutions.

COVERAGE: This textbook is divided into three major parts covering the
    fundamentals of atomic physics. The authors were aided by the following:
    V. Petrzilka, Corresponding Member of CSAV, Professor, Doctor of
    Mathematical and Physical Sciences; L. Janikova; F. Skuhrovec; M. Jires;
    and Z. Korbel. The co-author Ladislav Drska is of the Nuclear Physics
    Department at the Karlova University in Prague. The co-author Bohdan

Card 1/5

Fundamentals of Atomic Physics (Cont.)   CZECH/2412

Klimeš is of the Katedra fysiky na elektrotechnické fakultě Ceského vysokého učení technického, Praha (Physics Department of the Electrotechnical Faculty at the Czech School of Higher Technical Education, Prague). There are 104 references: 43 Soviet, 20 Czech, 11 German, 2 French, and 28 English.

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CZECH/2412

Fundamentals of Atomic Physics (Cont.)

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Fundamentals of Atomic Physics (Cont.)

Card 4/5

Fundamentals of Atomic Physics (Cont.)   CZECH/2412

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress   TM/mg
                                                           11-3-59
Card 5/5

CZ/37-58-5-10/19

AUTHORS: Dráka, L., Chudáček, I. and Štěrba, F.

TITLE: Measuring of Certain Neutron Spectra by Means of the Method of Nuclear Emulsions (Měření některých neutronových spekter metodou jaderných emulsí)

PERIODICAL: Československý Časopis pro Fysiku, 1958, Nr 5, pp 589-598 (Czech)

ABSTRACT: As a part of systematic work aimed at solving certain problems of fast neutron physics, the energy spectrum was measured of two frequently used sources of fast neutrons by means of the method of nuclear emulsions. In the first part of the paper the spectrum is studied of an Ra + Be source and its characteristic is analysed. The neutron spectrum of the Ra + Be source is entered in the graph, Fig.1. In Fig.2 the neutron spectra of Ra + Be sources measured by various authors are compared. In Fig.3 the applied approximation of the spectrum of the α-particles reacting with beryllium is graphed and also the characteristic of the product $B\Sigma P(E)dE$. In Fig.4 the theoretical characteristic of the neutron spectrum of an Ra + Be source is graphed. The measured spectrum of the neutrons from an Ra + Be source is in good agree-

Card 1/3   ment with the results obtained by other authors and a

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CZ/37-58-5-10/19

Measuring of Certain Neutron Spectra by Means of the Method of
Nuclear Emulsions

satisfactory explanation of this spectrum is given in
the paper.   In the second part of the paper the spectrum
is studied of neutrons from a thick lithium target which
is bombarded with deuterons.   The measurements were made
for three sets of test conditions, the basic character-
istics of which are summarised in Table 1.   In Fig.5
part of the corrected spectrum of neutrons is graphed
for the test arrangement A and a neutron energy of
$E_n > 5$ MeV; in Fig.6 the results are graphed of measure-
ments of the neutron spectrum for the arrangement C,
Table 1, for the energy range E_n between 1 and 11 MeV.
The obtained results are in satisfactory agreement with
results obtained by other authors (Refs 28-35). From
the analysis of the spectra, the energy levels were
evaluated for the nucleus of Be^8, the found values are
partly consistent with currently applied values, whilst
others are in agreement with some more recent measured
Card 2/3 results.   Acknowledgments are made to Prof.Dr.V.Petržílka

CZ/37-58-5-10/19

Measuring of Certain Neutron Spectra by Means of the Method of Nuclear Emulsions

for suggesting the subject of this work.
There are 6 figures, 3 tables and 41 references, 1 of which is Czech, 2 Soviet, 4 German, 1 Hungarian, 1 Swiss and 32 English.

ASSOCIATION: Fakulta technické a jaderné fysiky Karlovy university, Praha (Faculty of Technical and Nuclear Physics, Charles University, Prague)

SUBMITTED: January 14, 1958

Card 3/3

Measurement of some neutron spectra by the nuclear emulsion method. L. Drška, L. Chudáček, and F. Štěrba. (Karlova Univ., Prague)—Čechoslov. J. Phys. 8, 648–57 (1958)(in Russian).—The neutron spectrum is measured of a Ra-Be source. The source contained 50 mg. Ra as $RaCl_2$. The shape of the frequency vs. energy diagram of the neutron spectra is dependent on the exptl. arrangement and layer thickness. Another part deals with the $Li^7(d,n)$ Be^8 reaction; the shape of the energy spectrum and the energy levels of a Be^8 nucleus are investigated. An energy level of 5.4 m.e.v. is found in addn. to already known ones. 32 references.   A. Kremheller

Z/038/60/000/004/002/005
A201/A026

AUTHORS: Drška, Ladislav; Hejlek, Radoslav

TITLE: The Project of the Technical and Nuclear Physics Department in
             Prague-Libeň

PERIODICAL: Jaderná energie, 1960, No. 4, pp. 116 - 119

TEXT: The Fakulta technické a jaderné fysiki (Department of Technical and
Nuclear Physics) was established by a government decree dated August 25, 1955.
At first, it was a part of the Karlova universita (Charles University), and as
of September 1, 1959, it was incorporated into the České vysoké učení technické
(Czech Technical College) in Prague. It has three departments: 1) nuclear phys-
ics (with theoretical and experimental branches); 2) nuclear chemistry; 3) nu-
clear engineering (with nuclear power engineering and nuclear electronics branch-
es). The three departments are to receive a new building. Designs for the
building have been prepared by the Státní ústav pro projektování závodu chemic-
kého prumyslu - Chemoprojekt (Chemoprojekt - State Institute for Projecting Chem-
ical Industrial Plants), which already has gathered experience while projecting
and constructing the Ústav jaderného výzkumu ČSAV (Institute of Nuclear Research,

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Z/038/60/000/004/002/005
A201/A026

The Project of the Technical and Nuclear Physics Department in Prague-Libeň

ČSAV (Institute of Nuclear Research, ČSAV) in Řež. The new building will be
located in Pelc-Tyrolka, in the most westerly part of a triangle delimited by
the Povltavská Street, the V Holešovičkách Street and the western slope of the
Bulovka Hill. Overall views of the building scale model are shown in Figures
la, lb and lc. The installation will consist of three wings with 4 - 5 stories
each, arranged in the shape of an irregular H (Fig. 2). The central wing (A)
will house the Dean's offices, offices of the individual departments and branches,
study rooms and libraries. The basement of this wing will be occupied by stor-
age rooms, machine rooms and power switching rooms. The northern wing (B) is
shared by the departments of nuclear physics and of nuclear engineering. The
eastern part of the wing will house a Van de Graaff accelerator, a cascade ac-
celerator and pertinent laboratories. Adjoining there will be a large labora-
tory for development work on accelerators and electronic equipment, and for work
in the field of plasma physics. Laboratories of heavy current and high-voltage
engineering, thermodynamics, and nuclear power equipment are also designed to
support heavy equipment. Separate laboratories are provided for measuring en-
gineering, electrical engineering, nuclear control engineering, high-frequency

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The Project of the Technical and Nuclear Physics Department in Prague-Libeň

engineering and nuclear electronics. The basement of this wing will be occupied by air-conditioned, shock-insulated laboratories for work with nuclear emulsions. Light mechanical engineering and physical laboratories will be located in the upper floor having direct access to a flat roof, which can be used as experimental area. Both departments will have a common computing center and a central photographic laboratory. The southern wing (C) will be occupied by laboratories and study rooms of the nuclear chemistry department. Besides conventional chemical and physical laboratories, there will be laboratories of chemical technology, laboratories for material testing and technology for which an installation of heavy equipment is provided. Nearly half of the floor space of this wing will be occupied by radiochemical laboratories. Waste from these laboratories will be released into the public sewage system after its radioactivity has decayed or after they have been diluted to a tolerable activity level. Radioactive air will be filtered and released into the atmosphere through a 45-m-high smokestack. Attached to the western part of this wing there will be a classroom for 200 students. The remaining classrooms will be located around the central wing. There will be one large, amphitheater-type classroom for 300 students and 4 classrooms

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A201/A026

The Project of the Technical and Nuclear Physics Department in Prague-Liben

for 150 students each. Workshops for practical training of students, for main-
tenance and production of own laboratory equipment will be attached to a nuclear
engineering trade school, to be built in conjunction with this installation.
The building will have a subtle, reinforced-concrete frame with a 330 cm modulus
and a constant pillar cross section of 25 x 75 cm. The accelerator laboratories
will be equipped with a 5 Mev Van de Graaff accelerator and an 800 kev cascade
accelerator. The electrostatic accelerator will be located in a room 7 x 11.5 x
x 21 m, equipped with a 16 ton crane (Fig. 3). Below the accelerator room there
will be a target room 11 x 11.5 x 6 m, which will also house the vacuum and oth-
er accessory equipment. A 30-m-long experimental tunnel, 3 x 2 m, will lead out
of the target room. Adjoining to the accelerator room there will be a control
room, a measuring room, laboratories and a workshop, which will also serve the
cascade accelerator. The cascade accelerator will be located on the next floor
in the opposite end of the wing so as to eliminate interference between the two
accelerators. It will have auxiliary rooms similar to those of the electrostat-
ic accelerator. All rooms will be air-heated and equipped with a ventilation
system securing a 10 cph exchange of the air. The radiochemical laboratories

Card 4/5

Z/038/60/000/004/002/005
A201/A026

The Project of the Technical and Nuclear Physics Department in Prague-Libeň

will occupy the first and second floors of the eastern part of the wing (C). The first floor will house "hot" laboratories for work with radiation sources up to 5 c, the second floor will house laboratories for work with sources up to 50 mc. These laboratories will form a separate unit completely isolated from the rest of the building. Work with high-activity materials will be done in a hot cell, 2,400 x 2,400 x 1,500 mm, equipped with periscopes and master-slave manipulators. Work with lower-activity sources will be done in cast-iron boxes equipped with mechanical arms and in glove boxes. - The project has been designed so as to permit a future expansion by annexes (e.g., for technical physics) or by new separate buildings to house, e.g., a high frequency linear accelerator, a reactor, or a laboratory of plasma physics. There are 3 photographs and 3 figures. (Edited by B. Kvasil.)

ASSOCIATIONS: Fakulta technické a jaderné fysiky (Department of Technical and Nuclear Physics), Prague (Drška, L.); Státní ústav Chemoprojekt (Chemoprojekt State Institute), Prague (Hejlek, R.)

Card 5/5

DRSKA, Ladislav

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION   Z/6221

Majer, Vladimír, Docent, Engineer, Doctor.

Základy jaderné chemie (Principles of Nuclear Chemistry). Prague, SNTL, 1961. 607 p. Errata slip inserted. 2500 copies printed.

Collaborators: Ladislav Drška, Engineer, Department of Nuclear Physics (FTJF) of the Technical University of Prague (ČVUT); Bohumír Chutný, Engineer, Doctor, Vladimír Kačena, Doctor of Natural Sciences, and Jaromír Malý, Engineer, all of the Institute of Nuclear Research (ÚJV), Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences (CSAV); and Adolf Zeman, Doctor of Natural Sciences, FTJF, ČVUT.

Reviewers: Jiří Teplý, Engineer, Candidate of Sciences, ÚJV, ČSAV, and Čestmír Jech, Doctor. of Natural Sciences, Candidate of Sciences, of the Institute of Physical Chemistry, ČSAV; Chief Ed. for Chemical Literature: Adolf Balada, Doctor of Natural Sciences; Resp. Ed.: Vladimír Spáčil, Engineer; Tech. Ed.: Ludvík Charvát.

Card 1/4

Principles of Nuclear Chemistry (Cont.)   Z/I 221

PURPOSE: This textbook is intended for students in schools of higher education, as well as for research and industrial personnel concerned with the peaceful uses of atomic energy and radioactive isotopes.

COVERAGE: The textbook deals with the principles of nuclear chemistry. Elementary concepts of the structure of matter and atoms and of the origin and development of nuclear chemistry and radiochemistry are reviewed in the foreword. The main text is devoted to nuclear reactions, natural and artificial radioactivity, nuclear fission, and the chemistry of 1) nascent atoms, 2) interaction of nuclear radiation with matter, 3) radioactive elements and isotopes, and 4) radioactive tracers. Working methods and techniques, preparation of natural and artificial radioactive compounds and stable isotopes, preparation of tagged compounds, and methods of separation, concentration, and isolation of radioactive compounds and isotopes are described in detail. Uses of nuclear chemistry in analytical chemistry and technology, principles of nuclear chemical

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Principles of Nuclear Chemistry (Cont!)

Z/6221

technology, and principles of thermonuclear processes are reviewed. The following are some of the personalities mentioned: J. Kaspar, Professor, Doctor, Corresponding Member, ČSAV; J. Cablcar, Doctor, Candidate of Sciences, J. Růžička, A. Gosman, Z. Spurny, Candidate of Sciences, and M. Podest, Engineer, all of FTJF, ČVUT; F. Behounek, Academician; J. Klumpar, Doctor, ČSAV; and M. Majerova, Doctor, wife of the principal author of this text. There are 1076 references, Czech and non-Czech.

TABLE OF CONTENTS [Abridged]:

Card 3/X3

DRSKA, Ladislav, ing

New information on the structure of matter. Tech praca 15 no.1:9-11
J '63.

1. Fakulta technicke a jaderne fyziky, Ceske vysoke uceni technicke,
Praha.

ACC NR: AP6010218   SOURCE CODE: CZ/0038/65/000/004/0128/0139

AUTHOR: Drska, Ladislav--Drshka, L.; Hermansky, Bedrich--Gerzhmanski, B. 36
B

ORG: Faculty of Technical and Nuclear Physics, CVUT, Prague (Fakulta technicke a jaderne fyziky CVUT)

TITLE: Training subcritical assembly and the possibilities of its use

SOURCE: Jaderna energie, no. 4, 1965, 128-139

TOPIC TAGS: particle production, neutron, uranium, training equipment, nuclear physics apparatus

ABSTRACT: The fundamental characteristics of some training subcriti-
cal assemblies are summarized and the choice of equipment of
this type is discussed in this article, which also contains
the conclusions of a detailed design study of a "natural
uranium - light water" subcritical assembly. This assembly is
equipped with a spacing device and actuated with a high-effic-
iency neutron generator. The main results of a detaied phy-
sical calculation of that assembly are reported and the possi-
bilities of its use in teaching the fundamentals of nuclear
physics are evaluated. This paper was presented by J. Kott. Orig. art. has:
9 figures, 3 formulas, and 7 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 20, 05 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 037
SOV REF: 009
Card 1/1   UDC: 621.039.519.2 2

DRSTAK, J.

3

Control of diffusion according to [state of] extraction of cossettes by the "Dota" indicating and signalling instrument. A. Pelinek and J. Drstak (Listy Cukr., 1953, 69, 113—115; Srg. Ind. Abstr., 1953, 16, 97).—Small modifications in the apparatus which measures beet-pulp sugar contents from the conductivity of the pulp-press water (cf. B., 1953, III, 31) are described. In practice, changes in pulp-sugar content are too frequent or irregular for assessment by laboratory analyses, but are well recorded by the instrument. Variations may be due to cossette quality, the method of filling later diffusers, etc.

P. S. Akep.

10-13-54

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their   H-35
          Application. Leather, Fur, Gelatin. Tanning
          Materials. Industrial Proteins.

Abs Jour   : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 5, 1959, No. 17996

Author   : Liss, Z.; Stacko, Z.; Drsticka, A.
Inst   : Not given
Title   : Effect of Shoe Leather on Polyvinylchlorides Used in
             the Shoe Manufacturing Industry

Orig Pub   : Kozarstvi, 1958, 8, No 2, 42-47

Abstract   : No abstract given

Card 1/1

H-178

S/275/63/000/001/011/035
D469/D308

AUTHORS: Pavlík, Milan and Dráticka, Albert

TITLE: Method of preparation of luminescence layers in ki-
               nescopes .

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektronika i yeye primeneniye,
               no. 1, 1963, 37, abstract 1A 213 P(Czech. patent, kl.
               21 g, 13/25, no. 100710, Aug. 15, 1961)

TEXT: During deposition of a luminophore by precipitation from
suspension, one can only obtain layers of uniform thickness when
they are deposited on perfectly flat surfaces. Also, the lateral
surface of the can should have a cylindrical form as far as the
suspension level; the luminophore should be uniformly distributed
in the suspension. Since these conditions are not usually satis-
fied, the thickness of luminophore is not constant. Consequently,
its peripheral part becomes colored during excitation. It is sug-
gested that this fault can be removed by specially arranging a
nonuniform distribution of luminophore in the suspension, so that

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Method of preparation ...

S/275/63/000/001/011/035
D469/D308

the concentration of luminophore is higher above the peripheral parts than above the central ones. Such distribution may be achieved by creating a temperature difference of 3 to 20°C between the center of a screen and its rims; such temperature difference should be maintained during a 1/10 to 2/3 of the time interval necessary to deposit the layer. The temperature difference is created either by cooling the part of the screen above which the luminophore concentration should be higher or by heating the part over which the concentration should be lower. /Abstracter's note: Complete translation. 7

Card 2/2

DRTIL, Jiri; MOSTAK, Jan

Peptic ulcer and dyspepsia syndrome in servicemen treated at
the internal department of the military hospital in Brno in
1961. Voj. zdrav. listy 34 no.2:75-79 Ap '65

1. Vnitrni oddeleni vojenske nemocnice v Brne (nacelnik MUDr.
Jan Brazda).

DRTINA, Ctibor, inz. (Beroun)

Special geodetic operations in heavy industry. Geod kart obzor 10
no.12:304-305 D '64.

DRTINA, Ctibor, inz.; VEJDELEK, Jiri, inz.

Geodetic operations on assembly constructions. Poz stavby
13 no.3:91-93 '65.

1. Institute of Geodesy and Cartography, Prague.

COUNTRY   : Czechoslovakia   H-34
CATEGORY   :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 21   1959, No.   77107

AUTHOR   : Sterec, H. and Drtina, J.
INST.   : Not given
TITLE   : The Application of Carboxymethylcellulose in the
               Textile Industry

ORIG. PUB. : Textil (CSR), 13, No 12, 470-471 (1958)

ABSTRACT   : Carboxymethylcellulose is produced in Czechoslova-
               kia under the brand name 'Lovoza' and is marketed
               in two grades: neutral TN-20 grade and alkaline
               T-20 grade. It is used in the sizing, finishing,
               and printing of textiles.
                                               I. Fodiman

CARD: 1/1

DRTINA, J.

Textile industry until 1959. p. 81.

TEXTIL. (Ministerstvo lehkeho prumyslu) Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 14, no. 3, March 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 11, November 1959.

Uncl.

DRTINA, Ya. [Drtina, J.]

Expansion of the textile industry Czechoslovakia. Tekst.
prom. 20 no.6:67-70 Je '60.   (MIRA 13:7)

1. Zamestitel' ministra promyshlennosti tovarov shirokogo
potrebleniya Chekhoslovatskoy Respubliki.
        (Czechoslovakia—Textile industry)

DRTKOVA S.

DRTKOVA, S.; VANECKOVA, M.

Dynamic follow-up of physical development in obese and asthenic apprentices in various occupations. Cesk. hyg. 7 no.2/3:132-135 '62.

1. Vyzkumny ustav psychiatricky, Ustav hygieny, Praha.
   (GROWTH)   (OBESITY in adolescence)
       (ASTHENIA in adolescence)

DRUAY, Aladar

Otorhinolaryngological evaluation of the Csaba-Toro reaction for cancer diagnosis. Ful orr gegegyogy 4 no.3:121-123 Sept 58.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Ful-orr-gegeklinikajanak
(Igazgato: Varga Gyula dr. egyet tanar) kozlemenye.
            (EAR, neoplasms
                  diag., evaluation of Csaba-Toro reaction (Hun))
            (LARYNX, neoplasms
                  same)
            (NOSE, neoplasms
                  same)
            (THROAT, neoplasms
                  same)

SOV/81-59-10-37136

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 10, p 532 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Drubetskaya, T.Ye., Shikher, A.G., Sandler, G.A., Bedrinskaya, Ye.M.

TITLE: Control of Pore-Forming Substances in Technological Process of Microporous Rubber Production

PERIODICAL: Byul tekhn.-ekon. inform. Sovnarkhoz Ivanovsk. ekon. adm. r-na, 1958, Nr 3, pp 14-17

ABSTRACT: A method has been developed for the evaluation of pore-forming substances from the value of the "lifting force", i.e. the height of lifting of the indicator rod placed on the sample of a rubber mixture which is subjected to heating. The device makes it possible to determine the initial and the final temperature of decomposition of pore-forming agents in the mixture. The behavior of $NaHCO_3$ and the porophore ChKhZ-5 in rubber mixtures for microporous soles has been investigated. Their combination shows the best pore-formation, technological and physical-mechanical properties.

V. Vakula

Card 1/1

1. DRUBLYANETS,E. E.

2. USSR (600)

7. "Yeast Microflora of Hydrolysis Plants", Sbornik Trudov Vsesoyuzn. Nauch.-Issled. In-ta Gidroliznoy i Sul'fitno-Spirtovoy Promyshlennosti (Symposium of Works of the All-Union Science-Research Institute of the Hydrolysis and Sulfite-Alcohol Industry), Vol 3, 1950, pp 130-140.

9. Mikrobiologiya, Vol XXI, Issue 1, Moscow, Jan-Feb 1952,pp 121-132.
Unclassified.

1. DRUBLYANETS, E. E. AND FROLOVSKAYA, YE. B.

2. USSR (600)

7. "The Spread of Bacterial Microflora in Hydrolysis Plants", Sbornik Trudov Vsesoyuzn. Nauch.-Issled. In-ta Gidroliznoy i Sul'fitno-Spirtovoy Promyshlennosti (Symposium of Works of the All-Union Science-Research Institute of the Hydrolysis and Sulfite-Alcohol Industry), Vol 3, 1950, pp 141-165.

9. Mikrobiologiya, Vol XXI, Issue 1, Moscow, Jan-Feb 1952, pp 121-132.
   Unclassified.

CA DRUBLYANETS GE. UT

25

The cause of slime on flax straw under aerobic soaking by the system of irrigation and methods of removing it. K. B. Drublyanets. Doklady Vsesoyuz. Akad. Sek!-skokhoz. Nauk im. V. I. Lenina 15, No. 4, 37 (1950).—As the flax bundles are soaked with urine, the pH of the straw ext. rises and after 8 days it is up to 7.8. The slime forms after 48-60 hrs. and consists of bodies of micro-organisms, capsuled rods, and diplococci. The slime is sol. in H$_2$O, 2% HCl, HNO$_3$, or H$_2$SO$_4$, as well as in 2%, KOH. It swells in ether and chloroform. It is suggested that the slime is a combination of monosaccharides and contains araban with an admixt. of pectin. When treated with 2% HCl for 6 hrs., arabinose is formed. As the pH drops to 5.4-5.6 there is a decrease in slime production. When a bacillus felsineus is introduced in the medium, less slime is formed. By this method the retting process is improved.   J. S. Joffe

1. DRUBLYANETS, E. E.

2. USSR (600)

7. "The Effect of Nitrogenous Additions upon the Aerobic Retting of Flax by Spraying", Trudy Vsesoyuzn. Nauchn.-Issled. In-ta S.-Kh. Mikrobiologii (Works of the All-Union Science-Research Institute of Agricultural Microbiology), Vol 11, No 2, 1951, pp 67-73

9. <u>Mikrobiologiya</u>, Vol XXI, Issue 1, Moscow, Jan-Feb 1952, pp 121-132. Unclassified.

DRuBLYANETS, E.E.

Biological treatment of waste water from hydrolytic plants. E. E. Drublyanets, I. K. Smirnov, N. I. Tkachenko, A. V. Tralikova, and Z. T. Ivanova. *Gidroliz. i Lesokhim. Prom.* **8**, No. 7, 13-16(1955).—The results from the plant runs carried out in 2 types of waste-treatment installations are reported. "Biofilters" (I) are shallow filter beds filled with coke, cinder, or gravel. These particles are surrounded by a membrane of microörganisms. In "aerotanks" (II) the microörganisms are sorbed to the "active slurry" (III). Waste water is partially neutralized, thoroughly aerated, and transferred to a tank where it is diluted with fresh river water and furnished with nutrient salts ($(NH_4)_2SO_4$ and a superphosphate). Thus pretreated waste water (pH 6 6 5, B.O.D. 360-400 mg. O/l., 7-9 mg. N/l., and 3 6 mg. P/l.) is carried to II over trays or is pumped to the middle of II, where it is intimately mixed with III. From II it flows into a settler, from which the settled slurry is returned to II. Artificial aeration is used in II but not in I. The capacity of II is greater than that of I, but the latter are more economical.   T. Jurec'c

DRUBLYANETS, E.B., kand.biolog.nauk

Purification of waste waters of the hydrolysis and sulfite-
alcohol industries. Khim.nauka i prom. 2 no.4:469-474 '57.

(MIRA 10:11)

(Sewage--Purification)

DRUBLYANETS, E.E.; TKACHENKO, N.I.; IVANOVA, Z.T.

Features of the fermentation of wood hydrolyzates by Schizosaccharomyces Pombe. Trudy Inst. mikrobiol. no. 6:203-211 '59.   (MIRA 13:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidroliznoy i sul'fitno-spirtovoy promyshlennosti.
        (SCHIZOSACCHAROMYCES) (WOOD)

DRUBLYANETS, E.E., kand.biologicheskikh nauk

       Purification of sewage waters from hydrolysis plants under
       industrial conditions. [Trudy] NTO bum.i der.prom. no.8:221-231
       '59.   (MIRA 16:2)
          (Sewage—Purification)   (Chemical industries)

TKACHENKO, N.I.; DRUBLYANETS, B.E.

Sphaerotilus dichotomus, organism causing the "swellign" of activated sludge in aeration tanks. Mikrobiologiia 28 no.5:763-767 S-O '59.
(MIRA 13:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidroliznoy i sul'-fito-spirtovoy promyshlennosti , Leningrad.
(SPHAEROTILUS)
(SEWAGE)

DRUBLYANETS, E.B.; IVANOVA, Z.T.

Purification of furfurole-containing waste waters by means of a biochemical filter. Gidroliz.i lesokhim.prom. 13 no.1: 10-11 '60.   (MIRA 13:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidroliznoy i sul'fitno spirtovoy promyshlennosti.
    (Hydrolysis) (Sewage--Purification) (Furaldehyde)

DRUBLYANETS, E.E.—

Occurrence of Schizosaccharomyces pombe in hydrolysis plants.
Mikrobiologiia 29 no.6:906-910 N-D '60.   (MIRA 14:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidroliznoy
i sul'fitno-spirtovoy promyshlennosti "VNIIGS," Leningrad.
          (YEAST)   (WOODPULP—BACTERIOLOGY)

DRUBLYANETS, E.E.

      Provide for an efficient purification of industrial waste water.
      Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 15 no.7:1-3 '62.   (MIRA 16:8)

      1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidroliznoy
      i sul'fitnospirtovoy promyshlennosti.
               (Industrial wastes—Purification)

DRUBLYANETS, E.E., kand. biol. nauk; TKACHENKO, N.I., kand.biol.
nauk; STAROSTINA, Z.I., nauchn. red.; SHENDAREVA, L.V.,
tekhn. red.

[Improvement of the biological system of purification of
the waste waters of hydrolysis plants] Sovershenstvovanie
rezhima biologicheskoi ochistki stochnykh vod gidroliznykh
zavodov. Moskva, TSentr. in-t tekhn. informatsii i ekon.
issledovanii po lesnoi, bumazhnoi i derevoobrabatyvaiu-
shchei promyshl., 1963. 35 p.   (MIRA 17:4)

DRUBLYANETS, E.E.

Cottonseed hull hydrolyzates as nutrient substrate for micro-
organisms. Sbor.trud.NIIGS 12:138-147 '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

DRUBLYANETS, E.E.; IVANOVA, Z.T.

Nitrogen supply system to biofilters. Sbor.trud.NIIGS 12:148-154
'64.   (MIRA 18:3)

KOROL'KOV, I.I.; LIKHONOS, Ye.F.; BOBOREKO, E.A.; DRUBLYANETS, E.E.;
    KARDASH, F.G.; NORINA, A.Ye.

Industrial testing of the technology of yeast propagation on
inverted hydrolyzates. Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 18 no.5:4-
6 '65.   (MIRA 18:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidroliznoy
i sul'fitno-spirtovoy promyshlennosti (for Korol'kov, Likhonos,
Boboreko, Drublyanets). 2. Tavdinskiy gidroliznyy zavod (for
Kardash, Norina).

DRUCHAK, N.D.

KVACHEVA, A.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; DRUCHAK, N.D., insh.

New method for determining the surface microgeometry. Vest. mash.
38 no.3:54-55 Mr '58.   (MIRA 11:2)
                        (Surfaces (Technology)--Testing)

DRUCHENKO, V.A.; TKACHENKO, V.A.; MARCHENKO, N.A., kand. tekhn. nauk,
          nauchnyy red.; DONSKOY, Ya.Ye., red.; SHEVCHENKO, M.G.,
          tekhn. red.

          [Ultrasonics are an asset to industrial production] Ul'tra-
          zvuk pomogaet proizvodstvu. Khar'kov, Khar'kovskoe knishnoe
          izd-vo, 1963. 55 p.   (MIRA 16:7)
               (Ultrasonic waves—Industrial applications)

DRUCHENKO, V.A., inzh.; KALENICHENKO, V.G., inzh.

Effect of the concentration and temperature of an electrolyte on the rate of zinc plating in an ultrasonic field. Mashino-stroenie no.3:67-69 My-Je '63.   (MIRA 16:7)

1. TSentral'noye konstruktorskoye byuro Khar'kovskogo soveta narodnogo khosyaystva.
        (Zinc plating)
        (Ultrasonic waves—Industrial applications)

DRUCHENKO, V.A.
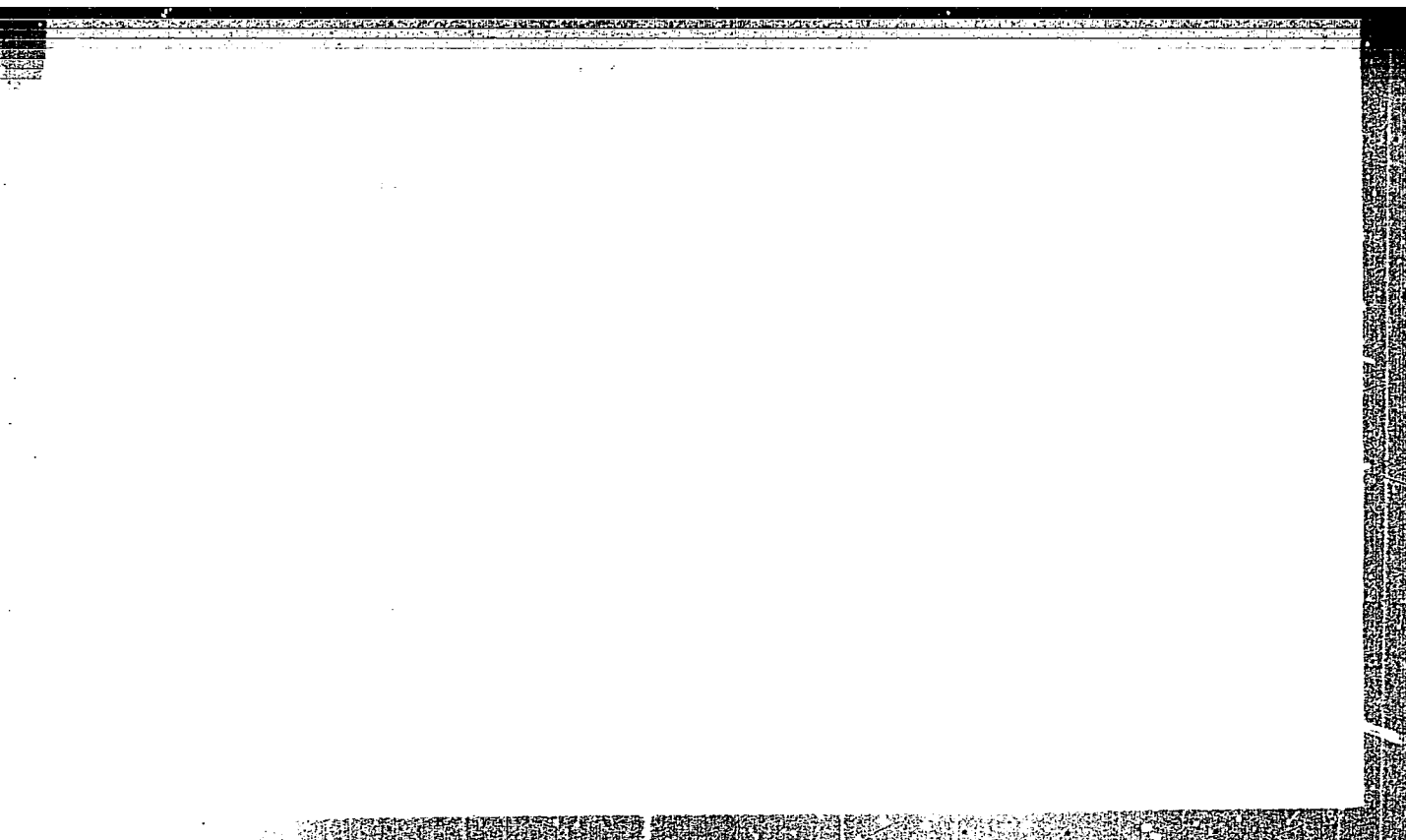
       Seminary on ultrasonics in electrolytic metallurgy. Akust.
       zhur. 10 no.2:255-256 '64.   (MIRA 17:6)

DRUCHENKO, V.A.; MALYUK, Yu.I.; KATSYUBA, E.N.

       Stress testing device for electroplating. Mashinostroitel'
       no.9:28 S '64.   (MIRA 17:10)

ENCL: JO   SUB CODE: NM

DRUCHININ, Vasiliy Illarionovich; GUROV, S., red.; KUZNETSOVA, A., tekhn. red.

[Builders of underground pipelines] Stroiteli podzemnykh kommunikatsii. Moskva, Mosk. rabochii, 1963.   37 p.
(MIRA 16:7)

1. Rukovoditel' Brigady trub.oukladchikov SU No.6 tresta "Mospodzemstroy" No.1, deputat Moskovskogo gorodskogo Soveta (for Druchinin).
(Pipelines)

Druchkova, T.V

URANOSOV, A.A.; EL'MAN, M.D.; DRUCHKOVA, T.V.

In the Institute of the History of Natural Sciences and Technology of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. Vop. ist. est. i tekh. no.4:207-209 '57.   (MIRA 11:1)

(Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.)

DRUCKER, Adolf; CIMPEANU, Emil, ing.

Reduction of the cost price, an important task in the siderurgical industry. Probleme econ 17 n .1:153-154. Ja '64.

1. Director, uzina "Victoria"-Calan (for Drucker). 2. Seful Serviciului planificarii, uzina "Victoria"-Calan (for Cimpeanu).

DRUCKER, A.; FUHRMANN, Coloman, ing.; GOMOIU, Alex.; CALUGAREANU, Ad. ing;
      SAVIDIS, C., ing.; TELEA, Gh.; BORCEA, N.; JOGAREANU, O.; RIZEA,
      Nicolae; DUMITRESCU, Gheorghe.

Present problems of labor output rates. Probleme econ 17 no.5:
157-160 My '64.

1. Director, "Victoria"-Calan Plant (for Drucker). 2. Head of
the Department of Labor Organization, "Victoria"-Calan Plant(for
Fuhrmann). 3. Director, "Steaua Rosie" Plant, Bucharest (for
Gomoiu). 4. Head of the Department of Production Organization,
"Steaua Rosie" Plant, Bucharest (for Calugareanu). 5. Director,
Medgidia Cement Works (for Savidis). 6. Head of the Department
of Labor Organization, Medgidia Cement Works (for Telea). 7.
Director, Enterprise of Electricity, Sibiu (for Borcea). 8. Head
of the Department of Labor Organization, Enterprise of Electricity,
Sibiu (for Jogareanu). 9. Director, "Carmen" State Industrial
Enterprise, Bucharest (for Rizea). 10. Head of the Department
of O.N.M., "Carmen" State Industrial Enterprise Bucharest (for
Dumitrescu).

DRUCKER, Tibor

Some data about Csepel's present-day life. Elet tud 15
no.14:419-422 3 Ap '60.

1. Csepeli Munkasotthon igazgatoja.

DRUCKMÜLLER, M.

Initial operation of hydroelectric power stations, p. 444,
STROJÍRENSTVI (Ministerstvo strojirenstvi) Praha, Vol. 5,
No. 6, June 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress,
          Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1955

DRUCKMULLER, Miloslav, doo., ins.

       Study on repumping hydroelectric power plants. Energetika Cs 13 no.9:453-456 S '63.

       1. Vysoke uceni technicke, Brno.

DRUCKMULLER, Vladimir

The use of medical gymnastics in the treatment of menstrual
disorders in young girls. Cesk.gyn.26[40] no.1/2:42-44 F '61.

1. Gyn.-por. odd. OUNZ-Prostejov, prednosta MUDr. O.Jonas.
        (EXERCISE THERAPY)
        (MENSTRUATION DISORDERS ther)

DRUCKMILLER, Vladimir

Prevocation of ovulation in rabbits by the injection of adrenalin
into the 3d cerebral ventricle. (Experience with influencing autonomic
nuclei of the hypothalamus). Cesk. gyn. 26[40] no.8:569-57] 'Jl.'61.

1. Gyn. por. odd. OUNZ Prostejov, prednosta prim. MUDr. O.Jonas.
        (EPINEPHRINE pharmacol)   (OVULATION physiol)
                (CEREBRAL VENTRICLES pharmacol)

DRUCKMULLER, Vl.

Importance and use of cytology of urine sediment in pregnancy.
Cesk. gynek. 29 no.1:40-44 F'64.

1. II. gyn.-por. klin.lek. fak. UJEvP v Brne; prednosta: doc.
dr. M.Uher, CSc.

*

DRUET, Czeslaw (Gdansk)

Water waves in an experimental hydraulic basin. Methods of measuring
and analysis of parameters of undulation. Archiw hydrotech 7 no.4:
411-429 '60.   (EEAI 10:5)
        (Waves)
        (Water)
        (Hydraulic engineering)

DRUET, Czeslaw (Gdansk)

Computation of parameters of the equation of the stability of submarine bulkheads. Archiw hydrotech 8 no.4:497-543 '61.